

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 121

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N<sup>o</sup>. 121.

12 November 1735.

SIR,



I have lately met with Paragraphs in your Paper relating to the Disputations at the Oratory, I take this Liberty to inform you, that several Gentlemen having proposed to deliver their Sentiments weekly on various Subjects in a plain, familiar and intelligible Manner, for the Improvement of themselves and others, they accordingly on Sunday Evening last, enter'd upon a Debate of the following Question, 'Whether there be any Innate Ideas in the Mind or not?' But instead of being permitted to offer their Arguments in the Manner propoied, begun, and intended to be continued by the Respondent, whose only Aim was the Discovery of Truth, it so happened, that they were not only interrupted, but also after some trifling Arguments, many Assertions, much Noise, and little Reasoning, the Gentleman who took upon himself the Part of the Opponent, was pleased to declare, that the Decision of the Question might possibly be attended with some ill Consequence; which are Words of such Import, that they seem to be made use of either to discourage the Gentlemen from any further Debates, or to render their Intention ill thought of by the Audience; and therefore left any of the Gentlemen or Ladies who were pleased to honour the Oratory with their Presence, should thereby be influenced in their Disfavour, I think myself obliged, in Justice to both, to give the best Account of the Gentlemen and their Intention that I can; and what enables me so to do, is a Manuscript belonging to one of them now in my Hands, in which the Author of it has treated on the three following Subjects, to wit, Education, The Fear of Death, and Bodily Pain, in the Method which he proposed to deliver his Thoughts therein to the Audience; and this I think, he has done in a Manner so very clear, just, and methodical, that I shall only give a faithful and impartial Abstract thereof, and submit the same to the Judgment of the candid Reader. And first as to Education, the Importance whereof he begins with, and having largely treated thereof, he appeals to the Writings of Mr. Locke, Lord Bacon, and others, and also to common Experience in support of what he has advanced on that Point. In the next Place, he gives a summary Account of the common Method of Education now in Use, and points out its Errors, and after some Remarks thereon, he makes the following Deduction, That our Misfortunes, if traced to their Original, would generally be found to proceed from our own Misconduct, our Misconduct from a wrong or uncorrected Way of Thinking, and that Way of Thinking from Errors or Defects in our Education.

Under his third Head he enumerates many of the Consequences which unavoidably follow an imperfect Education; and after many other Instances thereof, he uses these Words: 'To a wrong Way of Education, we may justly impute the tragical and unhappy End of the most unfortunate of Kings, CHARLES the First, and all the Miseries of those Times: And to what else, continues he, can we impute the Divisions, Suspicions, and Misunderstandings, now subsisting among us?' And further, 'If we look abroad, and could discover the secret Springs and Motives of the present War, we should perhaps find that Principles and Opinions, imbibed and confirmed by Education and Custom, have no small Share therein: And since I have mentioned the present War, adds he, both Duty and Gratitude call on me to take Notice, that while the Contending Powers are exposing their Subjects to the Dangers of Fire and Sword, and the doubtful Events of War, our most Gracious Sovereign, tender of our Lives, Liberties, and Properties, and desirous to restore the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe, has all along most indefatigably interposed his good Offices to bring about a Reconciliation, and prevent the further Effusion of Blood: An Attempt, which Men of over-heated Zeal may, perhaps, neither applaud nor approve; but surely so much as Peace is preferable to War, and Reconciliation to Conquest, so much, in the Opinion of every honest Man, must such a truly good and princely Act add to that immortal Honour, which his Majesty, by his

most heroick Bravery and Conduct, acquired in the Defence of his Country at the Battle of Oudenarde; and 'tis worthy our Consideration also, continues he, that as domestick Divisions are as destructive to the Peace and Tranquillity of private Families, as a publick War is to a Nation in General, this laudable Example of our Sovereign is well worthy the Imitation of every Person who may see Occasion to put it in Practice.' Thus ends the third Head of my Friend's Discourse on Education. Under the next, he gives his Thoughts concerning a Regulation therein, and among other things says, 'That instead of a Passion for Latin, Greek, and hard Words, he would earnestly recommend it to Parents to instil betimes into their Children Principles of Humanity and Virtue, both by Example and Doctrine, and also cautions them against an overweening and misguided Fondness; and then adds, That if Parents and Tutors will but carefully observe the various Dispositions of Children, and gradually accustom them to think Reason, and judge of Things according to their respective Capacities and Abilities, it will naturally excite in them a Thirst of Knowledge, which, without any other Discipline than Encouragement when they do well, and Admonition when they are in Errors, will infallibly enable them in Time, to form true and just Conceptions of Things; and then the great and important Point is gained.' And in regard to Correction, He says, 'That altho it always has been, and still is used instead of Admonition, yet does it never produce any good Effects; but, on the contrary, when it is raised to a degree of Severity, as it too often is, it has been found to be attended with very ill Consequences, and therefore ought always to be avoided.' For, adds He, 'To Children who have Minds framed to receive Instructions, it must, if well considered, be as preposterous and fruitless an Attempt, to endeavour to improve their Understandings by Blows, as it would be to endeavour to convince Horses of their Faults by Reason.' This He earnestly recommends to the Consideration of all Parents, Masters and Tutors, and concludes this Head with saying, 'That the Behaviour of Persons so educated will be consistent with the Dignity of Rational Creatures; that their Reason will be an able and sufficient Guide to conduct them thro' the various Scenes of Life with Reputation and Credit, and their Faculties be so much improved and enlarged, that the Perusal of the many excellent Treatises which may be put into their Hands, will, without other Helps, give them a true and general Knowledge of Men and Things, and thereby compleat this great and important Work; the Consequence of which, says he under the last Head, will be, that Persons so educated will be happy in themselves, loyal to their Prince, and Friends to Truth and Virtue: For being enabled to form true Conceptions of Things, they will place their Happiness in such Objects only as are capable of giving it, and will also not only attain to a Knowledge of the Relation they stand in both to God and Man, and of the Duties due to both; but will also conscientiously Persevere in the Practice of them: For Train up a Child in the Way he should go, and when he is old, says the wisest of Kings, He will not depart from it.' Thus ends my Friend's Treatise on Education; and as to his Thoughts on the Fear of Death, and Bodily Pain, the Purport of them is as follows: That altho' Death and bodily Pain are inseparably annex'd to our Being, by the All-wise Author thereof, who cannot be the Author of Evil; yet are we so intimidated by the Impressions which thro' the Force and Prejudice of Education, they generally make on the Mind, that we are almost disqualified for the Discharge of many of the most common Duties of Life; although upon a due Enquiry, adds he, it will be found, that the one ought to be considered only as a Monitor of our Mortality, and the other as the Road by which we may obtain to Life and Immortality; and consequently, that neither Death nor Pain were ordain'd for a Punishment to us, but rather as a Blessing, if we ourselves do not mistake or pervert it.

This is the Scope of the whole Treatise, and whether my Friend's Thoughts are just, or the communicating of them could be attended with any dangerous Consequences, is submitted to the Judgment of the impartial Reader; and altho' what I have delivered, is the Composition of one of these Gentlemen only,

yet am I authorized to say, that they are the Sentiments of many of them: And as a Proof how sensible they are of the Blessings they enjoy under the present happy Establishment, I shall only take Notice of what some of them, in my hearing, have frequently declared, which is, that the Enjoyment of One hundred Pounds per Annum here in England, is preferable to ten Times as much under an Arbitrary Government; and likewise, that if Men were not happy in a Country where Justice is impartially administered, and their Lives, Liberties and Properties, preserved and protected, by a Magnanimous, Wise and Virtuous Prince, the Fault must be their own, and will, upon Examination, be found to proceed either from their own Misconduct or Prejudice. Upon the whole, I shall only add, that as Silence in these Matters can give no Offence, I think it might not be imprudent in the Gentlemen, if, for the future, they would sit down under the Satisfaction of having meant well; and this I find some of them inclined to do, and therefore the only way now left to shew their Intention, and vindicate themselves to the Audience, before whom this Debate happened, is a Publication of their Sentiments; which if you will please to do, when you have nothing of greater Importance to the Publick, it will oblige many of your Friends, and particularly

Your constant Reader,

PHILANTHROPOS.

Hague, Nov. 22. N. S.

THE Princess Royal and the Prince of Orange arrived here last Saturday Morning in a Yacht from Utrecht. Yesterday Morning his Highness went to visit the Presidents of the three Colleges, the States General, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accounts; and some few Hours after the Presidents waited on his Highness to compliment him on the Part of their respective Colleges. The States of Holland are separated for eight Days. The Imperial Troops begin to arrive upon the Frontiers of this State, and 800 Hussars have already taken their Winter Quarters at Bray, between Boisselud and Maestricht.

Barbados, Sept. 10. Last Saturday Morning about Two o' Clock dy'd here, and on Sunday Night was bury'd in St. Michael's Church, Robert Warren, Esq; Clerk of the Assembly, and Register of the Admiralty, at his Black Rock Plantation, after a tedious illness of a Complication of Distempers. He had practis'd as an Attorney at Law here for near 30 Years, and was in very great Business almost the whole Time; so that 'tis supposed he must have acquired a vast Fortune, nobody having ever had better Opportunities in that Way, or knowing better how to improve them. The Affairs of most of the Gentlemen and Families in the Island have occasionally gone thro' his Hands, so that his Character is well known, and his Sufficiency in his Profession must be allow'd by every body. He had not, indeed, been able to attend any of the Courts ever since the last Grand Sessions; but then, tho' he was in an ill State of Health, he was present, and became one of the Sureties for Mr. Macmahon, on his being admitted to Bail. The Deceased has left two Sons residing in England, who are very hopeful young Gentlemen, and have been of Age for some Time; but we hear he has given all his Estate, both Real and Personal, to his Lady and her Heirs, without leaving a Shilling to either of his said Sons; and that he did this by a Will dated in the Year 1729, to which he made a Codicil two Days before his Death, revoking some small Legacies, and confirming the Will in other Respects; which has already occasion'd a good deal of Speculation, and will, 'tis thought, produce much more.

N. B. The Barbados Gazette, from which the above Paragraph is taken, has the following Lines, which, to those who are not unacquainted with the Fable in the Classicks, will not, perhaps, appear inelegant.

They were address'd to the Ship Constancy, Crispus Green Commander, when the Corps of their late Governor was put on board the said Ship for England.



Lo! to thy Convoy, *Confrancy*, we trust  
HOWE's best Remains, and venerable Dust:  
Bear back our dear lov'd Lord—'Tis ALBION's Claim;  
*Langor* demands his Urn; and Time his Name.  
Left Sacred was the Freight that *Argo* bore;  
Or *Ida's* Pines to the *Lavinian* Shore.

#### LONDON.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Flanders and another from France. By the former, there's Advice from Barbary, that there is such a Confusion at Tunis, that the Christians are retir'd under the Protection of the French and English Consuls; and that the People there, are very much dissatisfy'd with the new Bey, because they have been oblig'd to pay the 500000 Crowns, which he had promis'd the Tunisians, for having plac'd him on the Throne.

The Letters from Vienna, intirely condemn the Report, that the Preliminaries of Peace were concluded without the Mediation of the King of Great Britain, and say, that M. de la Beaume the French Minister at the Imperial Court stopp'd a Month at Hanover, and that the said Preliminaries were there negociated with the French Minister at the Court of his Britannic Majesty. The Treaty of Peace, may, indeed, meet with some Difficulties, but the Suspension of Arms will certainly have it's Effect, considering the Czarina's Approbation of it is already arriv'd, and to be sure her Czarish Majesty will not oppose the Peace, when Stanislaus is no longer to be King of Poland. Mean time, Commerce is open'd again between France and Germany.

The Paris Almanac, which is dated the 23d N. S. has nothing more Material than this, that a certain General Officer, having ask'd Cardinal Fleuri, whether he might *sell his Military Equipage*, his Eminency made Answer to him, *No*.

Yesterday Morning the Prince of Modena set out for Dover, in order to Embark for Calais, on his return Home.

His Majesty's Ship the Burlington of 60 Guns, is rebuilding with all possible Expedition at Deptford, and will be ready for Launching in the Spring.

Last Saturday died at his Lodgings at Chiswick, John Hungate, of Heytsbury in the County of Wilts, Esq; a young Gentleman posses'd of an Estate of 1400 l. per Annum.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Danmore, and the Right Honourable the Earl of Ilay, will be made Knights of the most noble and most ancient Order of the Thistle, in the Room of the Earl of Haddington, and the Earl of Moreton, deceased.

Yesterday their Majesty's, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the two Eldest Princesses, went to the Royal Chapel at St. James's, and heard Divine Service perform'd by the Reverend Dr. Trevor, and the Right Honourable the Lord Cadogan carried the Sword of State.

The same Day, the Reverend Dr. Chamberlaine preached before the Duke and the two youngest Princesses, in the Apartment of his Highness the Duke.

#### BANKRUPT.

Richard Norwood, of Wandsworth, in the County of Surry, Mealman and Factor.

Saturday Bank Stock was 145 5-8ths. India 162 to 1-half. South Sea 89 3-4ths. Old Annuity 108 5-8ths. New ditto 109 1-half. Three per Cent. Annuity 98. Emperor's Loan 105 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 100 1-4th. London Assurance 12 3-4ths to 7-8ths. York Buildings 13 3-4ths. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 51. 9s. to 10s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 31. 10s. Prem. S. Sea Bonds 31. 9s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 41. 10s. to 12s. 6d. Premium. Salt Talties 41. 2s. 6d. Prem. English Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 2 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 109.

**Whereas Elizabeth Hall hath eloped**  
from her Husband Daniel Hall, of Deptford, and robbed him of Things amounting to a considerable Value, and cohabits at present with one Michael Bilson, a Journeyman Taylor: This is to forewarn all Persons not to Trust the said Elizabeth Hall, for her Husband will not pay any Debts she shall contract; and if any Person will secure the said Michael Bilson and Elizabeth Hall, so that they may be brought to Justice, shall receive Two Guineas Reward, to be paid by me.

Daniel Hall.

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Paris, Jan. 29, 1731.

LANCELOT.

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N. B. This is the Book recommended by Sir Richard Steele in the Guardian, N° 150. and from which the Adventure inserted in that Paper is transcribed.

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This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published, many Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper, a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Antwerp, among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jesuits, being informed that he had purchased this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, soon after, to a Catholic Bookseller, by Name Van Eyke, that Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jesuits; replied, that if it was only *The Rules of the Society*, he should not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that it was *The Secret Instructions of the Society*, the good Father, struggling up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it more advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which they soon after did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which is there said to be taken from two Roman Catholics, Men of Credit.

IX. A REPORT from the COMMITTEE appointed to inspect the Papers seized in the Houses or Lodgings of MacCarthy, alias Rahab, a reputed Titular Popish Bishop; and Joseph Nayle, a reputed Popish Solicitor, both of the City of Cork. Together with an Appendix, containing all the ORIGINAL PAPERS referred to in this Report. Published by Order of the House of Commons of Ireland. Pr. 6d.

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BEING the Libraries of Mr. R. BENNETT  
and another Gentleman, deceased, which will be sold this Day, at W. BICKERTON'S, at Lord Bacon's Head in Temple-Bar: Among which are,

History of Jamaica, by Sloane

—Hertfordshire, by Chancey

—Cheshire, by Leicester

—Rutlandshire, by Wright

—Lancashire and Derby, by Leigh

—Kent, by Harris

—Rebellion by Clarendon, 3 v.

—Naval Transactions, by Burchett

—England, by Rapin & Echard

—Abridgment of the Records, by Cotton, 1. & 2. f. p.

—Memoirs of Winwood, Cole, Whitlock, &c.

—Acta Regia, by Rapin

—Fabia, Holtinghed, & Baker's

—Chronicles

—Works of Selden, 6 v. Spelman, &c.

—Surgery's Lives of Abp. Whitgift

—Parker, Cranner

—Tillotson's Works, 3 v.

—Voyages by Harris, Linchoten,

—Purchase, Hackluit, Tavernier,

—Browne, &c.

—Stanley's Lives of Philosophers

—Moll's Geography

—Puffendorf's Law of Nature

—Wequesford's Ambassador

—Harris's Lexicon

—Hays of Fluxions

—Nichols on the Common Prayer

—Ricaut's Lives of the Popes

—History of France, by Mezeray

—and Davila

—the Council of Trent, by F. Paul.

—Thucydides, by Hobbs.

—Reforms, by Anderson, Bul-

—strode, Benue, Coke, Carter,

—Comberbach.

—Cases in Chancery, Dyer, Far-

—restley, Fitzgibbon, Hobart,

—Hardress, Jones (Sir Wm. and Tho.) Jenkins, Keilway,

—Keele, Keilings, Lutwyche,

—Leonard, Levintz, Littleton

—Litch, Moore, Moders, Noy,

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